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**AN EXPLORATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN URBAN PLANNING AND
HUMAN BEHAVIOR: TOWARD THE IDENTIFICATION OF PROFESSIONAL
RESPONSIBILITIES**

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AN EXPLORATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN URBAN PLANNING AND HUMAN BEHAVIOR:
TOWARD THE IDENTIFICATION OF PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

by

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thesis in the Department of Urban
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THESIS ABSTRACT

Study Objectives and Basic Reasoning

The title of this thesis expresses two separate, but related overall objectives:

- 1) the exploration of the relationship between urban planning and human behavior and,
- 2) the identification of professional responsibilities as they relate to this area of investigation.

The key assumption underlying the purpose of this investigation was the supposition that: the process of urban planning can considerably improve its effectiveness and human sensitivity through the development of a more comprehensive approach centered upon the process of human behavior and the principles governing relationships (stimuli-response; behavioral regularities; cause-effect chains; interaction between behavioral determinants; etc.)

in that total process. The research findings in this thesis lend strong support to the validity of this basic assumption.

The more operational objectives of this study were as follows:

- 1) to aim at the improvement of decisional effectiveness through the provision of insight into a method of studying the human consequences of planned actions;
- 2) to create an awareness of the great social responsibility of the planner to develop an understanding of the process of behavioral change, in order that we might better assess the degree to which ordered change can be achieved through use of available planning techniques;
- 3) to explore the complex nature of human behavior and attempt to identify the planner's problems in guiding this behavior toward publicly desired ends;
- 4) to develop a sensitivity and recognition on the part of the urban planner as to the differential effects of the environment on human behavior in various population groupings (life styles) and for people at different stages in the life cycle;
- 5) to examine the importance of human values and human needs as inputs to the development of improved planning policies and;
- 6) to identify appropriate professional responsibilities as they are pertinent to the practice of urban planning in a behaviorally-sensitive manner.

All of these clearly identified objectives required a conceptual structure or framework within which orderly intellectual examination could take place. The need for this overall study framework and, the comprehensive nature of human behavior in all its forms, led to the development of an approach to studying urban planning structured on behavioral premises. Since the goals and purposes of urban planning as a process and as a governmental function are directed toward the achievement of a higher "quality of life" and a deeper meaning in human existence, an understanding of the integral relationship between urban planning and human behavior is critical.

The fundamental importance attached to the understanding of human behavior can be gauged by the variety of specific areas of study devoted to it within the realm of the social and behavioral sciences -- anthropology, biochemistry, ecology, economics, genetics, geography, history, linguistics, physiology, political science, psychiatry, psychology, sociology and others. The still unknown aspects of man's behavior far outweigh the known. The process of urban planning exerts a degree of governmental and institutional control over the behavior of men and societies. The need to understand more about how urban planning influences behavior and, the degree to which this control can be further utilized to enhance urban living environments, are obviously critical subjects for more detailed consideration.

Study Design and Methodology

The following procedure outlines the approach and method employed in the execution of this study.

- 1) A detailed examination of the literature in urban planning and the key behavioral sciences served to determine the state of current thinking in the development of behavioral theory and in planning theory based on behavioral premises.
- 2) The next phase of study involved an analysis of the characteristics and dynamics of the human behavior process. The key determinants of behavior were identified and a diagrammatic and theoretical model of the behavior cycle as it relates to the planning process was formulated.
- 3) Talcott Parson's "general theory of action" provided a solid theoretical structure for understanding the relationship among behaviors at all levels of society (from individual behavior to the social system). The basic components of action theory were then adopted as an appropriate frame of reference within which to study the process of urban planning. Potential applications of this "behavioral approach" to urban planning were suggested.
- 4) As behavioral determinants over which the urban planner possesses some degree of control, human values and the physical environment were examined in the context of the previously developed approach. This analysis included a review of literature regarding current research findings in each area, an

exploration of current techniques for using these elements as behavioral determinants in the planning process and a discussion of potential hypothesis and professional responsibilities relating to behavior control.

- 5) An expanding concern for the total environment and the integral relationships of its elements (physical, social and economic) to one another, have generated new directions in the theory and method of planning. The validity of a "behavioral approach" to urban planning as it might relate to these changing concepts was examined. Contributions (both theoretical and practical) of the social and behavioral sciences toward the development of a more comprehensive approach to urban planning were catalogued and evaluated.

Throughout the thesis, issues of professional concern and those toward which the planning profession will have to develop a sense of moral and ethical responsibility, were stated and discussed.

It is felt that this research endeavor has possibly contributed to the advancement of thought in the field of urban planning in the following ways:

- (a) the initial formulation of a conceptual framework for development of a "behavioral approach" to urban planning;
- (b) a meaningful compilation of current research and other published works in the area of environment-behavior relationships, as this research applies to current and future planning activity;
- (c) the identification and delineation of substantive issues as they relate to professional responsibility and;
- (d) the proposal for a "way of thinking" (philosophy) about the urban planning process that can transform planning into a much more human and socially-sensitive process.

Professional Responsibilities: Intellectual Challenges Facing Urban Planning

Rapid advancement in the areas of science and technology coupled with the consequences of these changes on the development of urban society, has raised significant questions in the minds of those having responsibility

for intelligent and rational guidance of the human and physical environment. The profession of urban planning, particularly in light of its expanding dimensions, must examine its role as it relates to the realization and acceptance of added responsibilities in societal guidance and control. Four key issues around which professional debate must begin to coalesce were examined.

- 1) To what degree and for what purposes can control over human behavior be legitimately exercised through the process of urban planning?
- 2) Is the increasing scope of urban planning as a governmental function compatible with the basic precepts of the democratic process or with the principles of social justice?
- 3) How should urban planning relate to the "public interest"? Does this concept define the scope of legitimate responsibility?
- 4) What should be the role of the urban planner (and the process of planning itself) in the responsible guidance of social change?

These four basic issues and intellectual challenges, or derivatives of them, permeate the entire structure of planning as an art and science. The contribution of a more fully developed "behavioral approach" to the urban planning process, will add significantly to a fuller understanding of the nature of the profession and the character of its growing responsibilities in these critical areas.

Areas of Needed Additional Research and Study

Some areas of fruitful research and study in order to extend the concepts advanced in this thesis include, at least, the following possibilities:

- 1) Research into the development of a "working behavioral model of the social system," which in turn, would provide the basic framework for an operational behavioral model of the planning process. Such a model could simulate complex interrelationships and predict consequences, in terms of behavioral change, flowing from sets of alternative decisions in specific areas.

- 2) Further development and testing of the "general theory of action." As the theory stands now, it represents a system of categories or axioms describing the state of the system at any given moment. Additional theoretical refinement will require the formulation of operational ways in which these concepts are attached to sense data, and the development of principles independent of the original assumptions so relationships subject to empirical test can be derived.
- 3) Concurrent with theoretical development, the creation of a long-range, continuing research program designed to formulate and empirically test environment-behavior relationships while also providing a sound factual basis for previously intuitive planning decisions.
- 4) Creation of a professionally sponsored, interdisciplinary "values research program." The American Institute of Planners' Division of Planning Research would be the appropriate organization location for such an effort. This program would have as its role the development of sharper methods to assess the nature and extent of human value structures as they come into play in the planning decision and policy formation processes.
- 5) Concentration on the development of program and plan evaluation techniques so that consequences cannot only be measured in terms of costs vs. benefits, but also in terms of the degree of value satisfaction and the nature of behavioral change or disruption. This might include more support of pilot and demonstration projects both preceding, and subsequent to, plan development and program execution (behavioral consequences would feed back into the system and revise approaches to become more compatible with desired results).
- 6) More rigorous efforts at professional role definition are critically needed. These efforts should proceed from an interactional approach (how urban planning interrelates with and affects other areas of activity) in a dynamic situation. A behavioral approach to urban planning based upon the concepts of action theory should serve as an expedient framework to analyze role relationships (within and between culture, society, institutions, families and individuals).

It should be here understood that the above proposed areas of study and further research do not represent all possible avenues of investigation opened up through this thesis endeavor. Many subsidiary and, perhaps, some equally important areas of analysis go unmentioned because of the need and desire to concentrate attention on decidedly crucial issues.

Potential Thesis Applications

The basic approach suggested in this thesis is viewed as a possible first step in the development of a comprehensive, behavioral model of the urban planning process. Further theoretical development and empirical testing are obviously a requirement for more successful application.

The proposals and recommendations regarding the identification of professional responsibilities (in light of the behavioral aspects of urban planning) should be examined by the American Institute of Planners and perhaps, used as the basis for a re-evaluation of the professional code of ethics. The broadening scope of planning, and the subsequent increase in power of control over certain elements of society, require a searching examination of the planners' new role. Questions regarding the role of the individual in society and the principles of freedom and choice in a democracy have much relevance to the changing nature of urban planning.

Leonard Duhl says:

...the planner must bring to the forefront ideas, thoughts, and concepts heretofore not part of the public consciousness. He then must provide the guidance and the education that will help the newer participants learn to use the political process effectively.

The crucial concerns (related to democratic participation) relate to ethics and values--the ability of the planner to be nonmanipulative, yet to set the stage for people to participate in the solving of their own problems.

Additional applications of material in this thesis might focus around the development of a humanly sensitive and meaningful set of physical design criteria based upon the results of behavior-environment research; the operational measurement of human values (individual and group) as the key normative input to the planning decision and policy-formation processes; and the identification of areas in which research would most likely yield fruitful results for improvement of the urban planning process.

In conclusion, it was the intent of this entire effort to find an appropriate approach to the humanization of the planning process in the face of an enormously complex society. The degree to which this aim was furthered can only be measured by the manner in which current and future professional development reflects this behavioral emphasis.

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The following collection of reference works is not meant to be a comprehensive listing of all relevant publications in any way treating some aspect of the relationship between urban planning and human behavior. The bibliography is a selective compilation of written materials basically reflecting the structure, content and purposes of the thesis. Primary areas of investigation as reflected by chapter treatment were:

- 1) the development of a "behavioral approach" to urban planning;
- 2) the importance of human values as inputs to the development of planning policies;
- 3) the effects of the physical environment on human behavior and,
- 4) new directions in urban planning--contributions of the social and behavioral sciences toward a more comprehensive approach.

Basic sources of literature and pertinent information related to this investigation included the following:

- 1) the full body of relevant urban planning literature;
- 2) a selected group of basic reference works in closely allied disciplines (architecture, ecology, political science, psychology, sociology and others);
- 3) a selected sample of recent research abstracts of behavior-environment studies and experiments and,
- 4) a reasonably comprehensive review of digests and research compendiums on current planning research.

Any limitations relevant to this bibliography stem subsequently from the specific nature of the subject under consideration and the need to depend upon a selective rather than comprehensive review of the literature in the social and behavioral disciplines.

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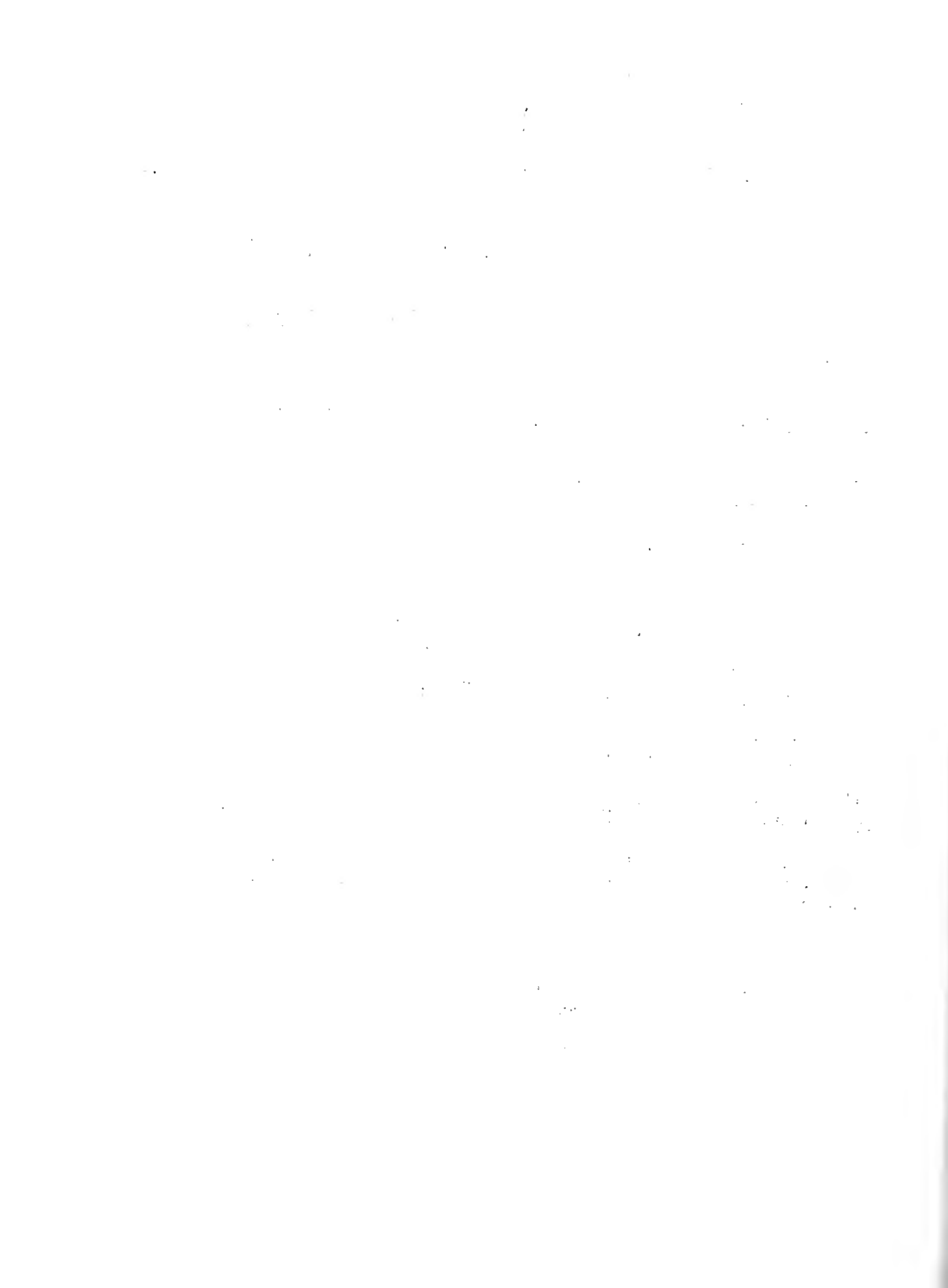
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